

# BRIAN'S ANXIOUS PREPARATION FOR A GRAVE CRISIS, WHICH THREATENS A WAR WITH FRANCE AND RUSSA

FORWARD BY KRUGER FOR ARBITRATION BY ONE OF THESE POWERS, A PROPOSITION WHICH COULD NEVER BE ENTERTAINED FOR A MOMENT BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

What does this mean?

That Russia and France, thinking to find England entangled in other troubles, will submit their long cherished jealousies to the dread arbitrament of war.

But even other nations, more particularly America, allow this? I say confidently "No." Apart from the sentiment and brotherhood which link these two or at nations across the ocean, motives of expediency will clearly militate against allowing a redistribution of power in Europe, with the preponderance which the victory of either of such combatants would involve, and while the other European powers—Germany, Austria and Italy—will not be affected by the sentimental side, they will be even more biased by the practical.

MANCHESTER.

## HUSSARS TRAPPED AND MADE PRISONERS.

War Department Admits That Their Officers Were Captured and Presumes That the Boers Caught the Entire Squadron of Cavalry.

London, Oct. 25.—The War Office this evening issued the following:

"We learn from unofficial sources that the following officers, whose absence had not previously been notified to us, are prisoners in the enemy's hands:

"Eighteenth Hussars—Lieutenant-Colonel Moller, Major Greville and Captain Pollock.

"Dublin Fusiliers—Captain Lonsdale, Lieutenant Le Mesurier, Lieutenant Garvie, Lieutenant Grimshaw, Lieutenant Majendie and Lieutenant Shore.

"It is presumed that the whole squadron of the Eighteenth Hussars, under the command of the officers named, were taken prisoners."

This dispatch, it will be seen, is entirely at variance with a prior dispatch from Ladysmith, dated October 23, which says that the troop of the Eighteenth Hussars which "got astray" in pursuing the Boers after the battle of Glencoe had arrived at Ladysmith, the troopers having fought their way through with the loss of three horses.

The War Office this evening made public the following dispatch sent by General White from Ladysmith at 3:50 this afternoon:

"The advance guard of the force sent out by me this morning to get in touch with and help General Yule's column was within three miles of that column, which had temporarily halted at Sunday River, about noon. I have occupied all the strong positions on the road to Ladysmith and I have no further anxiety about them."

## ITALY CONCENTRATES HER NAVY AT SPEZIA.

Follows the Example of Russia and France While Germany Is Watching Closely and the Kaiser Confers with His Chief Admiral.

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Paris, Oct. 25.—The French squadron in the Mediterranean has received orders to keep a sharp lookout on the movements of the British fleet. France does not contemplate taking any marked offensive action, but apprehension is felt both by France and Russia that some movements affecting the interests of both countries may be made by England. Vivillance is therefore essential.

The Government intended to ask the Chambers to ratify the Hague convention, although this is not essential under the French constitution. In view, however, of the war between England and the Transvaal the Ministry has abandoned the idea on the ground that a solemn ratification of the arbitration treaty at a time when a conflict is actually raging might savor of irony.

The Echo de Paris this morning points out the danger, France faces in allowing her fleet to be so far from the possible base of operations as the East end of the Mediterranean, to say nothing of her inferiority even a tactical point of view.

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Italian War Ships Are to Concentrate.

Rome, Oct. 25.—On account of the movements of the French and Russian squadrons, of which the real object is not understood, all the vessels, comprising the Italian fleet, are being ordered to concentrate at Spezia.

The Italian journals are much concerned as to whether France and Russia will declare war on Germany. Since the Italian fleet is in the Mediterranean, the success of the English in the Transvaal.

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Belin, Oct. 25.—The all-absorbing topic in diplomatic circles today is the joint conference which was held yesterday between the Emperor, Admiral Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Admiralty, and Count von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

These officials were hastily summoned to the Potsdam Palace last night, and they were closeted with the Kaiser until a very late hour.

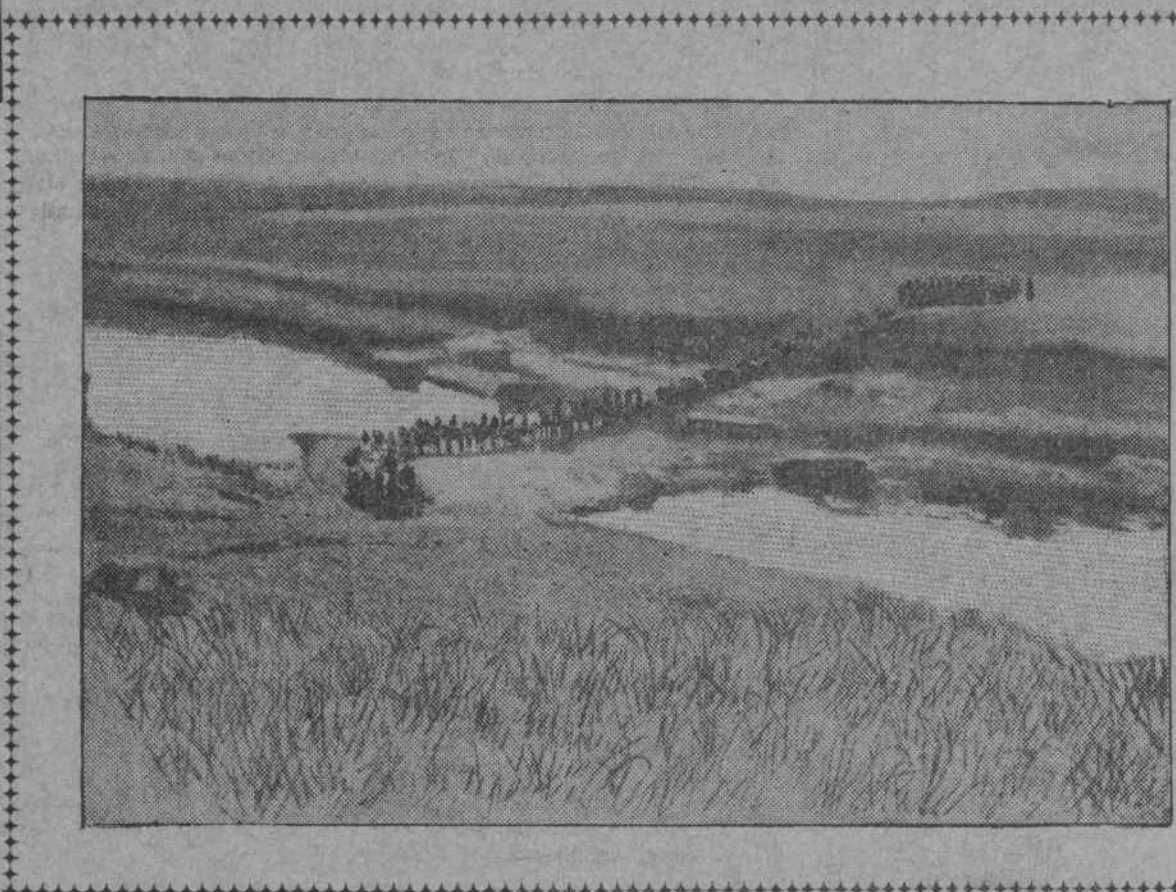
To-day the Admiral went to attend-Baden for the purpose of reporting to the Imperial Chancellor.

It is authoritatively stated at the Foreign Office that the Kaiser's Ministers are watching with the greatest vigilance the progress of the African war, and its effect on the European situation. Yesterday's conference and the Admiral's hurried trip to Baden are being connected in connection with the sudden orders for the mobilization of the British navy.

The Freisinnige Zeitung publishes a leading article, today asserting that both the conference and the trip of Tirpitz signify that orders will soon be given for the sending of German war vessels to the Mediterranean as a response to the naval operations of Great Britain.

Kaiser May Not Visit the Queen.

The Kaiser is so deeply absorbed in the troublesome turn which international affairs have taken during the past weeks that he has cancelled his hunting arrangements for the season. He will remain in Potsdam in touch with the foreign office. It is now believed that the Kaiser will not visit England next month. His Majesty is said to be influenced by the various anti-British meetings held recently in Ger-



British Artillery Crossing the Klip River, on Which Is Located Rietfontein, Where Tuesday's Battle Was Fought.

After the battle of Blaudslagte, notwithstanding that it was esteemed a British victory and that at Smith Hill, which was also reported as a Boer defeat, the great object of General White was to effect a junction with General Buller. In that effort reinforcements and road guards were hurriedly dispatched northward in the manner shown in the picture.

## DAVITT DESIGNS AS A PROTEST TO WAR

Irish Patriot Announces His Retirement from Parliament.

London, Oct. 25.—Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist, member for South Mayo, announced in the House of Commons to-day that he would resign to-morrow as a protest against the Boer war.

Mr. Davitt denounced the Jingo press, and said that the war, for the meanest and most mercenary aims, would be known as the greatest crime of the century.

He declared that if he had been offered Home Rule and an Irish Republic he would not accept them if accompanied by the condition that he vote for the war. As a protest he would ask to be relieved from attendance in the House.

He had been in the House for five years trying to obtain justice for Ireland, and he left it convinced that "no cause of justice and right would have the support of the House unless backed by force."

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt said he desired to again call attention to the provocation of Joseph Chamberlain during the negotiations and in his speech at Highbury.

Mr. Chamberlain repudiated the intention to be provocative, and said he only intended to be plain and free from ambiguity.

Mr. Chamberlain asserted there never was the slightest justification for the statement that President Kruger had been in doubt.

"It was necessary," he said, "to impress upon the Boers the seriousness of the step he was called upon to take and the consequences which would follow an mistake on his part. It was not desirable to include in an official dispatch, statements of opinion; but semi-official warning was frequently conveyed in such a manner."

Regarding Mr. Davitt, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I would pay the greatest tribute to the man who would know he would give precisely the same arguments in regard to any British war, which are based on his country to England."

What would have been the Irish argument in the Spanish-American war, in which Spain showed herself inferior to the United States?

Here William Redmond, Pall Mall, interposed. "The Transvaal did not blow up your war ships."

Mr. Chamberlain continued: "Not only was the Transvaal war as great as those now engaged, but the contention of the United States and the people, and that whatever may be the result of the war, it was oppression, not of American citizens, but of the people of the Transvaal. Justified the intervention of the United States, in the mind of the civilized world, or, at least, in the eyes of Englishmen."

"But we are interfering in behalf of our own people. It is perfectly certain that Mr. Davitt, but for his hatred of England, would sympathize with us, as he did with America."

"There has," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "been on the part of the Transvaal crookedness, altogether incomprehensible if they desired a settlement."

"I believe, that, from first to last, President Kruger never intended to give anything approaching equal rights to the white races, or any acknowledgment of British suzerainty. War, therefore, was inevitable."

"It is impossible to pretend that the Dutch at the Cape are engaged in a rule when they have all the rights Englishmen possess, and even, in individual cases, are permitted to talk and write treason."

"Whatever may be the result of the war and the premature talk of the result of the present war, does not concern me. I am only concerned to do for others what we claimed for ourselves, or refuse equal rights to the Dutch in the Transvaal, which they refused us."

(Cheers.)

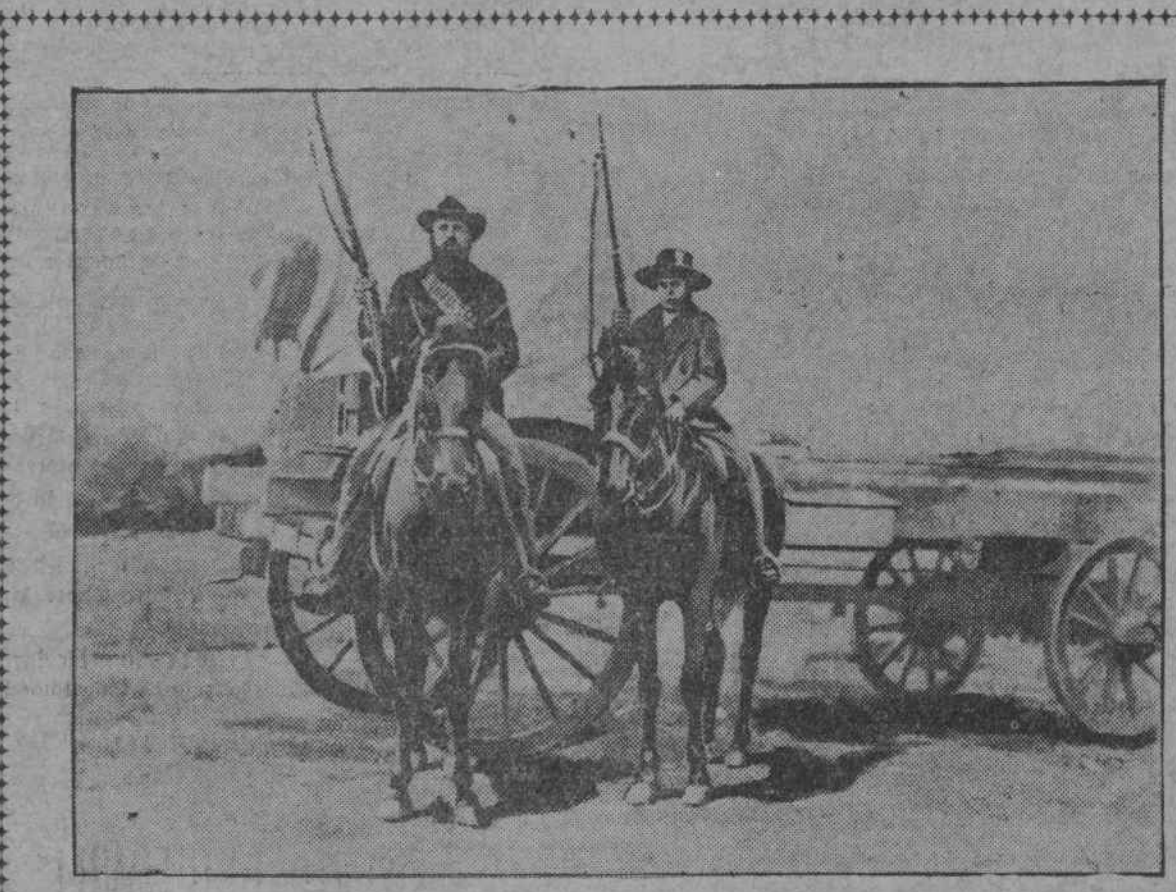
During the debate on the second reading of the Appropriation bill James H. Daisie, Liberal, expressed the opinion that one of the greatest difficulties in arriving at a settlement with President Kruger had been that, rightly or wrongly, the President had believed Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Cecil Rhodes were identical.

He added that Mr. Chamberlain had given grounds for this belief by suppressing telegrams, whereupon the Colonial Secretary had intervened, saying:

"I have never suppressed telegrams. I have not got them."

Mr. Chamberlain also denied that he had refused to see Mr. Montague White, the agent of the Transvaal, who, the Colonial Secretary added, had never applied for a license to see the Kaiser.

The House of Commons, by a vote of 224 to 28, passed the second reading of the Appropriation bill.



A Boer and His Son Ready for the Front.

Two good types of the fighting burghers are here presented, the middle-aged man and the beardless boy—both equally handy in the use of the rifle and equally ready to fight for their country.

## TROOPS MARCHING TO RELIEVE WHITE.

First of the Corps from England Should Have Arrived Yesterday.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

London, Oct. 25.—The censorship on African cable dispatches has again stopped all the newspaper cablegrams, only such news as the Government chooses being made public from the official dispatches.

It is known that strategic movements are now in progress.

Heavy reinforcements were due to arrive at the Cape yesterday—that is, the troops which sailed from Southampton on the 14th, and to-day these probably are being rushed forward, while General White is evidently making some sharp moves in Natal.

The Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolsley, has apparently been now convicted of "doctoring" official reports from the front, and there is a strenuous demand on all sides for a recurrence of the earlier practice, when the reports of General White were given out textually as soon as received.

The Commander-in-Chief's summary read in the House of Commons yesterday spoke of General White having fought a successful action, whereas General White's own account puts an entirely different complexion on the situation and reduces the movement to its proper proportions, and shows that further exciting intelligence may be expected from the same quarter at any moment.

It is quite evident that the war in Natal has only commenced and that the Boers are by no means discouraged at losing the first two battles, and many experts are satisfied General Buller is even now close to the heels of the British and a decisive action may be fought to-day or to-morrow.

The main fact that the British were forced to evacuate the Natal triangle, which the Boers, naturally, rightly claim as a conspicuous success and which they may even emphasize by a proclamation annexing Northern Natal, is proving an unpardonable pill to the public.

Later estimates of the Boer losses at Blaudslagte give three hundred killed. Their coolness, bravery and good aim can be judged from the fact that out of seven or eight officers with the half battalion of Gordon Highlanders four were killed and thirteen were wounded, while the casualties among the rank and file were 27 per cent during less than three hours' fighting.

Lieutenant Campbell, of the Gordon Highlanders, has since died from his wounds.

A dispatch from Cape Town to-day says that General White has engaged the Orange Free State Boers who were advancing on Ladysmith, about seven miles northward, and that it was believed the advance had been repelled. This is probably another version of yesterday's fighting, already known.

No news has been received in London of fighting at Glencoe beyond the vague reports Saturday and Sunday already cable, in which statements were made that long range firing had occurred at Dundee.

The Chronicle this morning, commenting upon the mysterious silence in regard to the War Office dispatches, says that there is nothing to prove that there has not been fighting at Dundee or Glencoe, which compelled General Yule to retire.

## KIMBERLEY REPORTS "SAFE AS A BANK."

KIMBERLEY.

London, Oct. 25.—A dispatch to the Morning Post, from Kimberley, dated October 21, via Orange River October 24, says:

"We are completely isolated, but as safe as a bank. Not one man has left. Rain is approaching."

"Our troops met the enemy cutting the line to-day, and a Maxim gun on the train did good work and cleared away the wreck."

Another dispatch from Kimberley gives details of the arrangements made by the British Commander, Colonel Kitchener, for the defence of the town. The meal consumption is limited to a pound daily, a fire brigade has been formed and its members are prohibited from joining in the defence of the place, as their services are likely to be otherwise required.

The townsfolk are working ungrudgingly, notwithstanding sleepless nights and the absence of business. Miles of barbed-wire surround the town. The Boers remain out of reach of the guns.

Advices from Philippstown, yesterday, say that the warships of the Kimberley defence were visible the previous night and that, therefore, Kimberley is still intact.

"Chance of your lifetime." \$20 and \$30 overcoat, silk lined, \$8.99. CAMERON'S, 205 Flat, Bush ave., Brooklyn.

## ONE LITTLE GLIMPSE OF POSSIBLE PEACE.

London, Oct. 25.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, via Lorenzo Marques, dated October 24, reports that an interview with one of the highest Transvaal executives, who is quoted as having urged that while the Boer successes were yet unimportant there was still time for an amicable settlement, as he believed the Boers had been misled as to the real issue.

Quick lunches make dyspepsia, and the trouble is promptly relieved by Johnson's Digestive Tablets.

## ONE LITTLE GLIMPSE OF POSSIBLE PEACE.

London, Oct. 25.—H. B. Christie and W. O. Clark, brokers' clerks, charged with stealing £10,700 in Buenos Ayres bonds and fleeing to Canada, pleaded guilty to-day and were sentenced to three and four years imprisonment respectively.

Will Ask Bryan to Jersey.

A special committee of eleven Democrats of New Jersey, made up of J. F. Minerva and William D. Daly, of Hudson; J. F. Hall, Atlantic; Charles Stokes, Burlington; Anthony Kilgore, Hamilton; John Wright and Allyn Bruce, Camden, will forward an invitation to William J. Bryan to visit New Jersey in December.

"Do It and Stick to It."

If you are sick and discouraged with impure blood, catarrh or rheumatism, take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and persistently, and you will soon have a cure. This medicine has cured thousands of others and it will do the same for you. Faithfully taken, it never disappoints.

Sores—"Three dreadful sores broke out on my limbs, which swelled so I had to walk with crutches. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the sores were cured."

Mrs. Kedia Westbrook, Cheboygan, Mich.

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## ORPHAN BAND BOSS BRIDE GOOD-BY.

Children from Her Mission Give Her Godspeed on the New York.

## SHE GOES TO AFRICA.

With Her Husband, the Rev. Mr. Snyder, She Will Teach Natives in the Congo Free State.

To penetrate the heart of the Congo Free State, carry the Gospel of Christianity to the natives of Central Africa and to minister to their physical ills—this is the twofold object of the Rev. De Witt Clinton Snyder and his bride of a few weeks, who were saloon passengers yesterday on the American liner New York for Southampton.

Mrs. Snyder was formerly Miss Gertrude Louise Wood, of Brooklyn, whose work among the poor and in the slums of that city has earned her a record for earnest self-sacrifice. She is the founder of the Wyckoff Mission, in the suburbs of Brooklyn, and yesterday morning thirty little ones from this mission, in charge of Miss Helene Voute, the assistant superintendent, marched aboard the vessel half an hour before sailing time, to sing a farewell song and bid the beloved missionaries Godspeed.

She smiled in the eyes of Mrs. Snyder as she looked at the little ones lined up on

## GRLS, GRADED BY FINES, ON STRIKE.

Trivial Excuses Used to Rob Them of Wages, They Say.

## INSULTS AND TAUNTS.

They Declare They Were Fined \$1 If They Stopped for a Drink of Water.

System of Fines in Liberty Silk Mills.

For leaving loom to get a glass of water ..... \$1.00

For having papers or books in sight ..... .50

For spots on cloth ..... .50

For leaving dust on loom ..... .50

For taking a piece of cardboard in place of a chair ..... .50

Strikers' estimate of amount of fines per day ..... .60

Average wages of silk weavers a week ..... 5.00

Hours ..... 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Slaves of the loom, 350 of them, men and women strikers, are in a fight with the Liberty Silk Mills for something better than average wages of \$5 a week. The fight is against a system of fines which the strikers say is only one step below highway robbery. Women strikers tell many stories of insults and outrage. The company says the "public has nothing to do with the trouble."

The strike began on Saturday morning at the mills in West Fifty-seventh street. It was due to a new law in rates. An hour before the weavers had asked concessions which were refused. On Monday morning one of the strikers was shot and slightly wounded by the only "scab" that appeared for work.

Now the company's officers say that a compromise will be arranged, since the looms stand idle with no requests for employment. They are suggesting a revision of the wage schedule and an adjustment of the system of fines.

About a score of young men and women were at South avenue and Fifth street yesterday. The pangs of hunger were apparent among them. Several have worked in the mills for four years or more. They have seen wages cut year by year, until now they earn a third less money than two years ago.

Units Have Been Made.

In 1887 weavers received 15 cents a yard, now they earn 11 cents a yard. On the plain looms the cut has been from 12 to 9 cents a yard. Weavers who were earning \$17 two years ago now say they receive \$7 and \$8. These are excellent pay for good weavers who work two looms. The weaver who works two looms receives 10 cents a yard for each. Weavers earning \$5 a week two years ago now receive \$5 for the same work.

Weavers are compelled to stand at their looms from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m. with an interval of forty-five minutes for luncheon. Neither chairs nor stools are provided, and delicate young girls get their only rest by sitting on the floor during the luncheon hour.

A factory floor is not a desirable resting place for a neat, clean girl. Several weavers who used pieces of cardboard to cover the floor and protect their dresses from dirt, it is said, were instantly fined.

"It makes no difference what we earn," said one girl who has taken an active part in the strike, "they take it out in fines until we barely have enough left to live on. Every morning an officer goes through the room with a pad of paper and a pencil. A weaver who leaves his loom for a glass of water is fined \$1."

"That has been done a hundred times to my knowledge," cried another girl.

"Weavers have been fined for going after an oil can to oil the looms. This same man places fines of 25 and 50 cents each upon weavers seen with newspapers or books in their hands while going to or coming from their looms. A bit of just left on a loom is cause for a fine which sometimes means a half day's wages."

Several of the girls recalled a superintendent who found dust on a loom and removed it by suddenly rubbing the white sleeve of a girl sitting at the loom. Another girl said that her sister was drinking a cup of water when an overseer snatched the cup from her hand, threw the water on her dress and threw the cup at a corner of the room.

Tales of Insults.

"And that isn't the worst," said John Clough, who has worked in the mill for eight years. "Some of these girls can tell you insults that would make any man fight."

An entire family is sometimes engaged in the mills. The father in ten hours' hard work makes very small wages, and then takes home old clothes which is picked by the mother and children for a half cent a yard. Weavers in fines, and it is said that a shunned by an East Side garment worker. The strikers estimate that the company takes \$50 a day from the wages of the weavers. It is said that a superintendent once bragged that he took enough in fines to pay the working force of another mill.

With the past two years many cordulgers have been imported for work in the mills. They are Armenians and Syrians for the most part, and are quite as active and as indignant as the native born strikers.

London Clerks Fight of Big Theft.

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The British and Boer War Forces Compared.	
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES.	BOER FORCES IN THE FIELD.
In the Field, as Indicated by English Dispatches, En Route and Under Orders.	(Estimated by Dr. Leyds, Boer Diplomatic Agent of Brussels.)
Special Army Corps (part en route).....	Boer Regulars..... 35,000
Indian Troops..... 46,000	Artillery..... 1,250
Indian Troops..... 2,000	Police..... 1,000
Asiatic Troops..... 2,000	Orange Free State Troops, including Outlanders..... 35,000
At Ladysmith..... 12,000	Natal Boers..... 3,000
At Pietermaritzburg..... 6,000	Bechuanaland and Rhodesian Boers..... 8,000
At Durban..... 1,000	Americans..... 4,000
At Kimberley..... 1,500	Germans and Dutch-Belgians..... 8,000
At Mafeking..... 400	In Rhodesia..... 1,000
In Rhodesia..... 2,000	Scandinavians, etc..... 800
Total..... 75,700	Total..... 98,400